

## SENSATIONAL PISTOL DUEL

AT MOUNT PLEASANT. NEAR  
NASHVILLE

## PROMINENT MEN ENGAGED

Trivial Matter Causes Fatal Tragedy  
Participants Prominent Young Men  
of the County—One Fatally In-  
jured and a Bystander is Hit

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 23.—A sensational pistol duel took place at Mt. Pleasant, a small town near this city this morning. The principals in the fatal tragedy were Elbert Cotton and Alex Calvert, two prominent citizens of the county. Cotton was shot twice in the chest, going through the abdominal and the other through his right side. After Cotton was shot down he wounded Calvert in the right shoulder. A man by the name of Joe Lee, who was with Calvert, received a ball in the calf of his leg.

It seems that the cause of the shooting was due to a fight earlier in the day between Calvert and a man named Freeman, in which Cotton attempted to separate them, to which Calvert took exception, and when they met this afternoon he duel was the result. Cotton is twenty-one years of age and Calvert twenty-two.

## THE WALL STREET FLURRY

The agitation in Wall Street has a sinister look. When we remember a panic is a psychological phenomenon, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that flurries of this sort depend for their extension largely on the views which people take of them. Our financial situation is based on credit and that depends upon the general conditions of the public mind. Hence events which largely disturb the general disposition to confide in the integrity of financial institutions are of grave import.

It became more and more evident that the disturbance turned largely upon copper. As a contemporary remarks, "an international combination raised copper by controlling a very large share of the supply from an equitable ten or twelve cents a pound to twenty-six cents." As this metal is largely employed in electrical work, which is becoming more and more extended, the artificial price put upon it was a tax on all the people. But the combination undertook to make a further corner in copper. Whether the secret of the contemplated corner leaked out in the way that has been told, the movement was a failure. It involved some banks that were under the control of the manipulators, and it was found necessary to reorganize them. Prominent financiers assure us that the banks in New York are sound. There is, therefore, no need for a want of confidence. The price of the metal copper has fallen to about twelve and a half cents, a figure which is a blessing to the world of consumers, and which is not apparent below the cost of production with a suitable profit.

That public confidence has been largely shaken can hardly be denied. But here a distinction is necessary. The faith in the essential soundness of business conditions remains intact, or nearly so. It is in the manipulation of securities that the people have lost faith, and in some cases this has been justified by the revelations. Other securities, perhaps, have been unjustly suspected, but this suspicion may be fairly expected to pass away with the lapse of time.

A shrinkage in the value of securities in some months to the estimated amount of three and a half millions is a circumstance of much gravity. But these are largely paper values. Many of the institutions floating these securities are paying larger dividends than a year ago. The fall, therefore, in the value of some of these securities is largely due to the circumstance that they had been too high. This tendency has, in many cases, gone too far, and depressed prices below what they should be on the basis of earnings and dividends. There should be a reaction in these cases, but the better opinion seems to be that the decline, in general, is the result of real conditions, following a period in which values were unduly swollen.

Speculation in futures seems impossible of suppression, but the same is not wholly true of the methods by which it is often directed. The men who govern the various corporations have, in many instances, resorted to the most violent methods to inflate or depress values. The men on the one or the other side of the market alternate in their influence upon prices. The bulls had their innings and carried values to an excess. Then the bears got in their work. The mistakes of their opponents becoming manifest, enabled them to depress the market unduly, at least in some cases. Nevertheless, they have

prepared the ground for a saner view, and one may hope that hereafter values will adjust themselves with more regard to the real conditions.

The fact that stands out as the most hopeful is that the recent flurry was not based upon any essential unsoundness in general business conditions. Hence, the notion of a general panic is considered absurd. Earnings of the various corporations whose securities have fallen continue not merely unimpaired but show increases. The railroads are at a loss to cope with increasing business. The industries are paying increased dividends, with some notable exception, but not such as greatly to affect the general situation. The extent to which improper manipulation has been discredited is a hopeful circumstance. The attempt to discount future earnings, based upon false promises, has led to distrust which is well founded. The distrust of other securities, where there has been no manipulation, may be expected to pass away speedily.

Such flurries are dangerous, but as long as the public mind remains tranquil they do not threaten a general panic.—*Courier-Journal*.

## THE PUBLIC TO BLAME

The public is to blame for high prices and the monopolists, says President E. Benjamin Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, and in this we agree with the able sage.

The public is to blame. Monopolies have no more use for useless things than consumers have. They do not take a penny that the public does not pay it.

Monopoly can not sell unless people will buy, and when they add cents to the cost of their products and we the people pay it, then we approve of their acts.

It is true the people have to live, but they could live on much less today than they do, and by their economy force the trusts down on their prices.

They are always predicting a panic if the Democratic party wins. How cruel.

The cotton spinners who visited Atlanta were followed last week by the yarn spinners—at the Georgia State Fair.

The Red Men's street carnival is here and proves a larger attraction than was expected.

Yesterday the merchants were pleased with their ads in The Times. The trade showed its work.

People have always something to be thankful for. The latest is that we were not in the powder explosion.

If we could publish half the good things said about The Morning Times it would fill a page of this issue.

The Morning Times received its pound rate today. So tomorrow it will go after county and out of town circulation.

The killing of the bear by the President does not seem to have any effect on the brains in the Wall Street canebreaks.

Running a morning daily is not as soft as sleeping on a feather bed. You are always expecting something to happen—and it happens.

The only things that do not seem to increase in price are postage stamps and champagne—the former because they should be cheaper, and the latter because it is high enough.

A great deal of quiet political talk is now going on in the city and it would not surprise us to announce a new candidate for mayor and three for the council before the week is out. Something was doing today, but we got it through private information and were asked not to publish it.

## CUT OUT COTTON GAMBLING

The suggestion made in the conference of cotton spinners and cotton planters by Chairman Macara, to the effect that the cotton industry should be rid of the outside manipulators of prices—in other words, the gamblers—seems to have struck home. The convention has delegated authority to its committee on permanent organization to evolve the plan by which the gamblers will be cut out without injuring the business of the necessary middle man.

It seems to have been particularly the object of both Chairman Macara and of the convention that this middle man, that is, the man or firm who gathers the cotton from the planter and affords a market thereby from which the spinner may order for either immediate or future delivery, should not be interfered with while the gambler is being disconnected from his well worn seat in the cotton exchanges. President Macara specifically mentioned the importance of the middle man in his relation to both planter and spinner, and the convention made it clear in its final action on the subject that the middle man's interests were the same as those of the main factors of the cotton industry.

Chairman Macara expressed his opinion in the following language: "The International Cotton Federation was formed to further the welfare of the world's industry, and includes in its scope of operations everything of which interests common to all are involved. An organization with such aims cannot be suc-

cessfully carried on except by working on the broadest lines, and with due regard to the legitimate interests of all who are engaged in the industry, whether growers of the raw material, the legitimate middle men who are responsible for the distribution of that raw material, the spinners, the manufacturers, or of any other interests that are dependent upon them. All these are entitled to a fair remuneration for their labor and enterprise, and everything that interferes with the smooth working of an industry that concerns the welfare of millions of people ought to be energetically dealt with by united action and removed. Those I have just enumerated are necessary factors in the conduct of this great industry; but there are, unfortunately, people who are not engaged in any of these departments who are using the raw material of the world industry as a counter for gambling operations."

Taking up the suggestion of this prominent factor in the world's greatest single industry, the representatives of the five great organizations in the conference adopted the resolution looking to the elimination of gambling in futures, yet the action was accompanied by the express declaration that no plan would prove satisfactory to the cotton interests unless it shall enable the legitimate buyers to provide against heavy losses through future fluctuations in the market price.

The discussions of the extremely important subject by the able representatives of the various cotton interests of the world has been watched with deep concern, of course by the large number of citizens of this section whose business is that of the middle man, or legitimate cotton buyer, and upon whose activities the world's cotton consumers depend for their market. That the conference decided upon a plan of action which promises to eliminate the cotton gambler without disrupting the only means by which these middle men may practically insure themselves against the fluctuation of future prices will, therefore, be of extraordinary satisfaction to this class of business men.

It would seem that such influential factors as those who met here and discussed the situation to the fullest extent will enable to accomplish their object in regard to the cotton gamblers, and in this movement none will join with more willing hands than the Southern cotton buyers and their allies.—*Atlanta Journal*.

## THE PRESIDENT MAKES GOOD

What the President said of the President of the Confederacy was not much, if isolated from the utterance significance which was voiced in the applause of the audience. Thus interpreted it meant a great deal—it was the long waited for word in season. In it the President made good with the South. In so saying the Herald does not overstate, or presume. We simply give expression to an unmistakable demonstration of a very large audience of the people of Mississippi and Louisiana. To no other of his captivating and magnetic appeals on Southern soil, could the description of the object achieved be applied. For in all the rest there has been something wanting—a shadow or a barrier, has interposed between the President and the heart of the South. What this was need not be specified save in the statement that it was all swept away—the account was squared—in the glowing tribute bestowed upon Jefferson Davis. All the force and impressiveness that could flow from that tribute, was given fitness and emphasis by being uttered in Mississippi, in Vicksburg and Warren county, the home of the favorite son of the state and South.

The applause that greeted the reference to Jefferson Davis registered its acceptance as the burial of the hatchet. Having thus effaced the lingering asperities between himself and the people he was addressing, the President clinched their good opinion by an unequalled declaration of devotion to the policy of rivers improvement and levee protection. Even more emphatically than heretofore was this position taken. "While I do not like generally," he asserts, "say in advance what I intend to do, I shall break my rule in this case, and say that in my next message to Congress I shall advocate as heartily as I know how that the Congress now elected shall take the first steps to bring about that deep channel way, and the attendant high and broad levee system which will make these alluvial bottoms the richest, most populous and most prosperous agricultural land not only in this nation, but on the face of the globe."

This passage of the Vicksburg speech deserves to be enduringly recorded. The adoption of such a policy would be the fulfillment of a dream. To the readers of the Vicksburg Herald, the dwellers behind the levees that fend off the floods of the great river, no argument of the value of the President's pledge is needed. In such an assurance they will read the crowning touch of this memorable Mississippi tour. The President has, in this disclosure of what he will say in his message to Congress upon river improvement and levee building exceeded all that was expected of

him. The promise of such a recommendation meant a measure of encouragement that cannot be overestimated.

To a great extent what the President said in expression of his ideas and policies upon other national problems and duties was reiteration. Between his declarations for checking aggressions of the respective classes that strive for unfair and undue power, and the views of his audience, there was no discord. Advocacy of the navy that is dear to his heart, with his argument for its need, was heartily endorsed and applauded. This is a policy that President Roosevelt has urged and popularized as no other one has done.

Both the addresses of welcome by Mayor Griffith and of introduction by the distinguished guest by Representative Williams, were most appropriate. Their complimentary references to him were exceedingly cordial and felicitous. Both gentlemen voiced the feeling that was overflowing in the audience—that the President was among his countrymen and his friends. To a looker on who was not informed of the lay of the land the demarcation of lines political, the fact of "political differences" which were not spoken, would not have been suspected. Altogether the Vicksburg visit and speech have been, in every respect, a complete and gratifying success. That it is so looked upon by the President, the Herald has been convincingly assured.—*Vicksburg Herald*.

## THE MILLS HOTELS

While the price of foodstuffs is on the rise the Mills Hotels, of New York, are now operating in opposition to the same and proving a blessing to those in poor or moderate circumstances. The New York World in speaking of these hotels, says:

The Mills Hotels are hard to classify in this descending scale. They provide well cooked and nicely meals for a few cents. The third and newest of them, which is to be opened next Monday, furnishes for 20 cents a night's lodging in a spotless some of those in the expensive hotels.

The lodger may dream that he dwells in marble halls and dream no lie. A passenger elevator, a private bath, spacious and attractive reading and lounging rooms are at his service. He is in no danger from fire and his temporary home is in architectural beauty far superior to many costly hotels. For less than \$5 a week he can live in the heart of the Tenderloin, well fed, well housed and well cared for.

The Mills Hotels are not a charity. If they were they would be a failure; and they are a success. They pay 4 per cent. on the investment and the property grows more valuable. They prove that there is no necessity either for the highest prices exacted for good meals and accommodations or for the wretched quality of meals and lodgings generally furnished for very low prices. They seem to prove that New York's great need of good moderate priced hotels might be plentifully supplied at a handsome profit in spite of the high cost of land and supplies.

Mr. Mills is a public benefactor in proving these facts and in providing cheap and clean quarters for the 4,000 and more guests that his three hotels can accommodate.

## BRAINY MEN NEEDED

The importance of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress that is to convene in Washington next December is of the greatest to the people of our levee district. The assurance given to the people of the great valley by the Nation's President that he would recommend to and urge upon our next Congress the deepening of the Mississippi, demands of us that we send to Congress our brainiest men, that they can bring about the solution of the two great problems without any conflict arising from the two great organizations, both of whose objects are for the safety and future welfare of the rich and fertile valleys of the Mississippi—one for the deepening of the river from the lakes to the gulf for the carrying of commerce, the other for the maintenance of our great levee system, the protection of the people and the fortunes that are behind them—both necessary for the nation's future good and prosperity.

The South, we repeat, should send its best men to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress when it meets in December, and together with the brains of the North, bring about a solution of the great problem now before the American people.

## GOOD COUNTY ROADS

The good roads proposition should have the attention of our Washington county solons at their next meeting. While it is true that the bad season of the year has started in and not much work can be done on the roads before spring, still they should become interested in this work so that when it can be done no time should be lost in doing it.

Greenville's business is, no doubt, cut off by bad roads and impassable ones when the river is up. The road to Wilczinski and Winterville should

extend from Broadway, through the Finlay place, as has heretofore been laid out. This road brings more people to Greenville than will any ferry across the river. But this road, as we said above, cannot be raveled during the high rises in the river where it is today.

Every city needs good roads leading into it, and if you will take the cities of the state that are not prospering, and by following up the causes you can trace it directly to its bad roads.

## A Fortune Texan.

Mr. E. W. Goodloe, of 107 St. Louis street, Dallas, Tex., says: "In the past year I have become acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, and no laxative I ever before tried so effectually dispenses of malaria and biliousness." They don't gripe nor grind. 25c. at all druggists.

## Lost

A small pocket watch case containing \$200.00 in currency. Lost in Greenville sometime since Sunday, September 22. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to B. P. Shelby, at First National Bank. 9-29 d 17

## Notice of Sale

Notice is hereby given that J. A. Cannon, and D. P. Shanahan have sold the E. J. Butler Plumbing Company to E. J. Butler and L. W. Sensabaugh, who become responsible for the liabilities of the old company. Messrs. Butler and Sensabaugh are practical men, and have the best wishes of the retiring owners of the business. 10-8-3v

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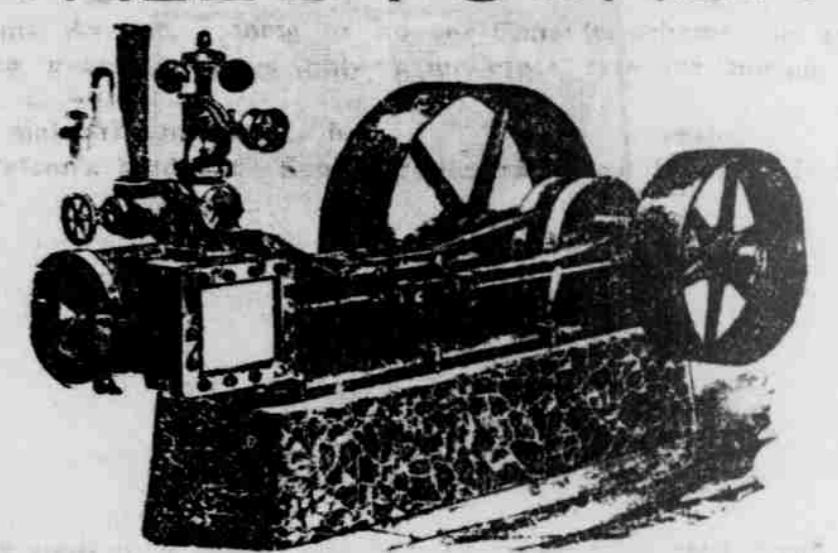
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